Estimation of Poverty

1041. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:
SHRI BRATIN SENGUPTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the States which do not have vibrant Panchayati Raj and have failed to pay minimum wages for agricultural workers have been put above the poverty line as per the NSS 50th round (1993-94) on the estimation of poverty; and

(b) if so, what are the facts which led the Planning Commission to come to this conclusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNAMALA DEHARESHWAR SAYANOOR): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and for all population from the quinquennial survey on consumer expenditure conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The persons and not the states with consumption expenditure below the poverty line are counted as poor.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्त्रतीय क्षेत्र के विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

1042. **श्री मनोहर कान्त ध्यानी:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन नौ जिलों के नाम क्या क्या है जिन्हें वर्ष 1994-95, 1995-96 तथा 1996-97 के दौरान पर्वतीय क्षेत्र (उत्तराखण्ड) विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक परियोजना का नाम क्या है;

(ख) क्या इन पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास संबंधित कुछ प्रस्ताव योजना आयोग के पास लम्बित पड़े हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार पर्वतीय क्षेत्र विकास निधि के अंतर्गत उपरोक्त क्षेत्र की केन्द्रीय सहायता हिमाचल प्रदेश के समान करने का विचार कर रही है, यदि नहीं, ते इसके क्या कारण हैं?

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रत्नमाला देहरेश्वर सवनूर): (क) पर्वतीय क्षेत्र विकास सहायता उत्तर प्रदेश में अल्मोड़ा, पिथौरागढ़, नैनीताल, उधम सिंह नगर, देहरादून, पौड़ी गढ़वाल, टिहरी गढ़वाल, चमौली तथा उत्तरकाशी जिलों के लिए दी जाती है। राज्य सरकार को सम्पूर्ण पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकार द्वारा क्षेत्रकीय तथा स्थानिक वितरण भी किया जाता है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) पर्वतीय क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (एचएडीपी) के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों को विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त होती है जबकि हिमाचल प्रदेश एक विशेष श्रेणी का राज्य है और केन्द्रीय सहायता के वितरण में इसे उपयुक्त महत्व दिया जाता है। तथापि, राज्य सरकार से तथा अन्य स्नोतो से प्राप्त अनुरोधों के आधार पर उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों को दी जाने वाली सहायता में वृद्धि करने के विगत में प्रयास किए गए हैं। वर्ष 1995-96 से 1997-98 तक प्रत्येक वर्ष में उपलब्ध कराई जाती रही है। इसके अलावा, वर्ष 1995-96 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई सुविधाओं के लिये 10.00 करोड़ रुपए की अतिरिक्त सहायता उपलब्ध कराई गई थी और ऋषिकेश, बद्रीनाथ मार्ग के सुधार के लिए 5.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि उपलब्ध कराई गई थी।

Definition of "Poverty Line"

1043. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even Roti, Kapra aur Makan (Food, Clothing and a roof over-head) arc universally accepted as the three basic needs of a man for civic-existence, the poverty-line continues to be defined in terms of caloric-value of food consumed, without any reference to clothes and abode;

(b) if so, whether Government have caused or propose to review the definition of poverty line; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken or being taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNAMALA DEHARESHWAR SAVANOOR): (a) The incidence of poverty is based on the poverty line adopted by the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor which defined the poverty line at national level as monthly per capita consumer expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices corresponding to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capita daily caloric requirement of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. This way of deriving poverty line focusscs on the purchasing power needed to meet the specific caloric intake standard with provision for non-food consumption needs such as clothing, shelter, health etc.

(b) and (c) Docs not arise.

Basic Minimum Services in Gujarat

1044. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cent per cent coverage of primary health facilities and provision of safe drinking water to all arc the two basic services out of the seven Basic Minimum Services (BMS) set forth by Government;

(b) if so, the action Government have taken, so far to provide these two basic services under BMS in the State of Gujarat with details thereof; and

(c) what cooperation is being extended by the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNAMALA DEHARESHWAR SAVANOOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to complement the efforts of the State Government of Gujarat to ensure access of all its people to the Basic Minimum Services (BMS) which includes primary health facilities and safe drinking water, the Central Government is providing Additional Central Assistance (ACA). While in 1996-97, Rs. 52.58 crores of ACA was provided for BMS to Gujarat, in 1997-98 this was enhanced to Rs. 72.58 crores. Out of this the State Government has allocated the following amounts for primary health and safe drinking water facilities.

' (Rs. in crores)

Sector	1996-97	1997-98
Health Water	18.76	12.09
Supply	26.29	36.29

In order to ensure effective implementation of the BMS programme, a comprehensive system of quarterly monitoring has been introduced by the Planning Commission. Both financial and physical monitoring of the BMS programme is envisaged under the system.

(c) State Government of Gujarat is adequately providing resources to achieve the targets, laid down under the BMS programme. The State Plan outlay during 1996-97 and 1997-98 for health and water supply arc as follows.

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	1996-97	1997-98
Health Water	22.17	120.50
Supply	94.80	102.00

The progress of the implementation of the BMS programme is being reviewed periodically by the State Government at various levels. All efforts arc being made to spend the allocated funds under the various schemes of the BMS.